

FARM AND GARDEN.

SMALL HEN HOUSE.

One Providing Shelter for a Flock of Twenty-Five Birds.

The farmer's wife quite frequently has a small flock of hens within a few steps of her door, where eggs can be obtained without going clear out to the barn or chicken house to get them. There often much time is saved in such arrangements, and time is precious to every farmer's wife if she aims to do her duty. Our illustration shows a small house suited for this purpose, providing shelter for a flock of twenty-



FIG. 1.—ELEVATION.

five hens. It is constructed of ordinary pine boards with two sash in front and a door at the side, as well as an opening below the windows for the hens to pass in and out when they wish to.

A foundation of stone is first laid, on which the joists are laid, and the floor raised off the ground to insure a dry coop. The scantling may be 5-inch, and the height of building need not be over 7 feet, length 15 feet, width 8 feet. Nesting places are shown in ground plan as well as the general arrangement.

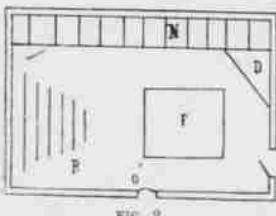


FIG. 2.

ment of the interior. This building should be erected at a cost not exceeding \$25. We think small coops often produce better results on the farm than larger buildings unless the markets are your chief point in keeping a few fowls. In Fig. 2, D is the dust path; F, feed box; N, nests; O, opening for egress and ingress of fowls, and R, the roosts.—John W. Caughy, in Ohio Farmer.

ABOUT MILK FEVER.

As Many Cows Die from Strong Medicine as from the Disease.

The deaths of fine cows in the last year seem to have been unusually large, and while all sorts of remedies are given, the cows go right on dying, and the best ones at that. At best, the disease does not seem to be understood, and it is safe to say that many cows die from the dose given to "break up the fever," as die from the disease itself. One says starve, another says feed high, and on through the list to the last one, a gill of coal oil, mixed in hard, given to the cow each hour for three times. In the last American we find the following that may be as near the truth as much of the "sound" advice came public.

To prevent milk fever, should a cow be dried off when she persists in milking all the way through? This is a very hard question to answer. There has arisen of late years a new school of medicine or a new practice. In the old one that says when a cow is taken down with milk fever after calving, the udder should not be entirely milked out but only the excess of pressure taken off by slight milking. The philosophy of this, as we have seen it advocated, is that the glands at that time are active and ready to go to work as soon as the udder is empty, and to keep them quiet the udder should be left fairly filled. A full udder makes no demand upon the system of the cow unless it is overcrowded while an empty udder calls for work on the part of the milk-secreting glands. This looks like good logic whether it is good medicine sense or not.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

On the small farm a few sheep kept well will pay.

CHANGING the pastures frequently will fatten the sheep.

SUNSHINES are not only prolific, but they make good mothers.

THE utmost care is required to make sheep breeding a success.

In proportion to their size sheep require less water than cattle.

KINDNESS to animals is as much a duty as kindness to fellow men.

A DRY pasture is an essential item in keeping sheep healthy and thrifty.

SHEEP ought to average a fleece of seven or eight pounds to be profitable.

THE first cross is often all right, but the after ones are not so satisfactory.

SMALL flocks thrive the best because there is less crowding in the pastures and sheds.

A LOT high enough so that when the sacks are hung down a man can get into them to tramp the fleeces down tight is the best arrangement for packing wool for market.—Western Rural.

Rid the Lambs of Ticks.

Ticks cause many lambs to dwindle and die. They should be dipped occasionally. The ticks leave the sheep for the lambs, so that at this time it is comparatively easy to rid the flock of these pests. There are several commercial dips that are very effective. Emulsions made of tobacco, bichloride, Persian insect powder, etc., are recommended, but I have never known any satisfaction to result from such dips. More than one dipping is needful because a few ticks will hatch from nits on the lambs at the time of the first dipping, and an occasional tick will be left on the ewes, which will find its way to the lambs. A warm day and southern exposure should be chosen, as otherwise the lambs are liable to be chilled. After the immersion, each subject should have its fleece squeezed as dry as possible and be stood for a few minutes in a small pen with a board floor draining into the dip.—Holister Sage, in Farm and Home.

FEEDING IN SUMMER.

It Does Not Pay to Fatten Stock During the Hot Season.

An animal may readily be kept in good, thrifty condition in summer, but if made fat it is certain to suffer more or less from the heat and of course will not do as well as it should.

Generally the better plan is to feed sufficiently to keep in good, thrifty condition, giving the ration that will best secure a good growth and development at this time, and then later on when the animal is more matured a short time of heavy feeding will be all that is necessary properly to fatten for market. In this way one may be ready to avail himself of the early fall market to better advantage and with less trouble than in any other way.

Sheep may be fattened on grass so as to market them at any time from now on, especially wethers and ewes.

During the summer, in many cases, is the best time to market this kind of stock. Old cows are another class of stock that, as a rule, it is not profitable to feed grain in order to fatten for market. They should be put in as good condition as possible with good pasturage and then marketed when this condition has been reached.

But in nearly all cases with young cattle and hogs it will pay to finish with good feeding of a fattening ration for at least a short time before sending to market.

But with cattle, as this hot, dry weather comes on, in many cases it will be necessary to feed something to make up what the pastures will lack. As the weather gets hot and dry the grass in the pastures will begin to fail, and something must be given to make this up. Cut clover, millet, sorghum or corn can be used. The quantity that should be given can best be determined by the condition of the stock; enough must be given to keep thrifty.

With hogs, no difference how good the pasturage, some grain or rich slop can always be fed with profit. This may be oats, shipstuf, barley, oatmeal, cornmeal or a combination of two or three of these made into a good slop with skim milk. Let it stand twelve hours, taking care not to allow it to get too sour.

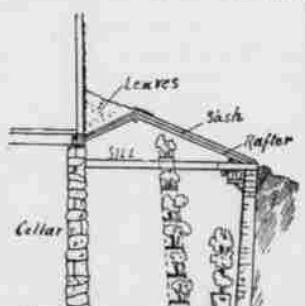
By feeding liberally in this way during the hot weather, a short, heavy feed with a good fattening ration is all that will be necessary to prepare for market.

Provide a good shade, give plenty of water and let the stock be as comfortable as possible during the hot weather and they will keep healthier and grow faster and be ready to fatten earlier in the fall.—St. Louis Republic.

HOMEMADE PLANT PIT.

It Can Be Successfully Planted by Properly Arranged Openings.

A correspondent of Popular Gardening a few years ago gave an idea that in many cases might be found decidedly useful; as will be seen it is a pit sunk to the depth of a cellar. If this is kept warm by proper openings no other heating would be required. In very severe weather some light shutters laid over the glass at night would be an additional protection. As will be observed soil is banked up right to the front so there is little exposure there. If it is placed against an out-building that part shown "leaves" would not be objectionable, but if placed up against the ordinary dwelling, this part might be of boards, or shingles even, and if lined on the inside with thick paper that would be all that would be required. By having a part of the room in under the building, back of the stage



CROSS SECTION OF HOMEMADE PLANT PIT.

lots of big plants like figs, aloes, oleanders and similar plants could be nicely wintered and be capital plants for the garden in summer. Indeed a place of this sort could, for a very little money and trouble, be made that would winter over a very large number of plants. To do this would not need a temperature of over forty-five degrees artificial heat.

AN EXCELLENT SILO.

The Plan Designed by an Ingenious Southwestern Farmer.

The silo about to be described was in a large barn. It was square, 15 by 15 feet. A stone wall formed the foundation and the walls were of plank. Strong sills laid in mortar on the foundation sustained the weight of the structure. The studding was 2 by 10's, and was covered on the inside with a lining of rough boards. Sheets of tar paper were put over these boards, the paper reaching from top to bottom of the silo. Then the paper was covered with boards tongued and grooved. The outside of the silo was covered with shingles. The owner assured me that it was frost proof. The inner lining was heavily coated with oil paint to protect the wood. The doorway was quite a large one, opening into a driveway. It was kept closed, except when the silo was being filled. The corn for the ensilage was cut and hauled to the silo, and before being put in it was run through a fodder-cutter. An inclined plane or chute was used in filling this silo, but usually an elevator is preferred. This may be changed from side to side of the pit as desired. Every kind of grass and grain valuable for food are valuable for and make palatable ensilage. Clover and corn, however, are especially valuable. Corn for ensilage is drilled in rows 2½ feet apart, one kernel every six inches in the row. Shallow cultivation is practiced to keep the ground free from weeds and to prevent cutting off the roots.—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE CURRANT WORM.

Life History of a Parasite Imported from Europe in 1858.

This insect has become most destructive upon currants. Early in spring the four-winged flies emerge from the tough brown cocoons in which they have passed the winter, and deposit rows of small whitish, glassy eggs on the principal veins of the lower leaves of the currant bushes. In about ten days small worms hatch and eat circular holes in the leaves, as shown in the illustration. At first these larvae are whitish in color; they soon change to green, then green with numerous black spots, and at last back to a plain light green, with a tinge of yellow at the sides and ends. When full-grown the larvae spin cocoons beneath the



IMPORTED CURRANT WORMS FEEDING.

leaves and rubbish at the surface of the ground. Within these they pupate and emerge as flies early in summer to lay eggs for a second brood of worms. The winter is passed within cocoons beneath the bushes. Heliothrips is the best remedy for this pest. It may be applied as a dry powder, or in water one ounce to three gallons. The bushes should be treated soon after the small holes appear in the lower leaves, and again in about ten days.—Orange Judd Farmer.

RATIONS FOR COWS.

Cheap Feeding Is Not Economical in Any Sense.

Increasing attention is being given to the subject of food supplies for dairy cows. That much depends upon the quality and character of the food for a good quality of dairy product as well as to obtain a paying quantity, all must admit. A writer who furnishes a formula says that it has been abundantly proven that cows will do better on a mixed feed than they will on any single ration, no matter how good it may be in itself. High feeding—that is feeding for the maximum product—can also be done more cheaply by having a good variety of food, for with the single ration there will always be some elements which will not contribute toward the end for which you are feeding and so will be a loss. It is only by testing different mixtures, counting their cost and observing the results carefully, that one can tell just what is best adapted to his individual cow.

One thing is certain, and that is that cheap feeding is not often economical. Much cheap food may be used to good advantage by combining it wisely with more concentrated food. Even straw may be used to furnish a good share of the roughness for the dairy, but straw fed out alone could not be expected to make much return. A good ration—but not a cheap one—would be as follows: Ten pounds clover hay, ten pounds cut straw, four pounds linseed meal, four pounds corn meal, four pounds wheat bran, two pounds cotton-seed meal. Such a ration would be expensive, costing from twenty to twenty-five cents per day, according to prices and location, and, of course, could only be fed to cows of high producing capacity; but the best possible profit in the dairy would be to have cows that would justify this and then feed them steadily to the top notch. In such a dairy the product would need to be on as high a plane as the stock and feeding, and nothing but gilt-edged butter turned off.—Western Rural.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

MILK and Hungarian grass make good winter feed for the cows if cut early. If allowed to ripen their seeds the hay becomes of less value.

THERE is only one way to run a dairy successfully, and that is to make a business of it. The farm must be an adjunct to the dairy, not the dairy to the farm.

SKIM-MILK and young calves and pigs make a combination that grows into money rapidly. If the dairy does not pay, it may be because a portion of this combination is lacking.

In feeding rations in the dairy, cut them up and mix with bran if you want to get the most food from both. Put in as much bran as can be well dampened with the juices.—Western Rural.

FARM and VINEYARD says: "Never take a lantern into the stable. Have a glass window flush with the inside wall, and a box outside with a small door, and set the lantern in this, letting the light shine through the glass window." This is a good suggestion.

Bugs and Insects on Plants.

The destructive agent in Paris green or London purple, that is so largely used for putting out potato plants to destroy bugs, is arsenic. Some are using the arsenic in its pure form to mix with water, as an exchange. It does not take so much of course used in this way. One pound to two hundred gallons of water is recommended, that is one-fourth of a pound to a barrel of water. It is suggested that the arsenic be boiled with a little water to dissolve it, but the more it is handled and the more chance there is to inhale it, the more chance there is for an accident. Dipping the roots of strawberry and other plants in a solution of arsenic of the strength described, at the time of transplanting, has proved an effective remedy for the grub and cut worm.—Farmers' Voice.

PIG-FEEDING POINTS.

How to Make the Raising of Hogs a Profitable Industry.

Never feed your hogs more than will be eaten up clean at each meal.

The slop rations should be such that pigs will leave whole grain for it. Know at each feeding-time that every pig is at the trough.

An over-fed hog soon becomes unhealthy. A sharp appetite indicates health.

Feed them all the properties in their food the system requires, and they will in a manner forget their natural tendency to root, but let them once contract the habit and all the inducements ever heard of will not wean them from it. Do not feed all sorts, sizes and conditions together, but sort and feed in accordance with the object you have in view.

Don't pitch the corn over the fence into the mud because convenient, if there is no feeding floor. Hunt a dry, clean place for feeding. A pig will hunt his corn out of mud a foot deep and seem to enjoy it, but this is no evidence that this is the best way for him to have it.

With the pigs on a grass range, twice feeding each day is the best practice.

A good grass ration will be found a wonderful antidote for the mistakes the owner may make feeding.

An everlasting squealer is not necessarily a thrifty fellow, but the contrary.

We would feed on a floor of clean straw, in preference to feeding in the mud.

Don't allow the hogs to sleep in wet beds; they are the foundation of a legion of ills to which the porcine nature is heir.

Always make an effort to be on familiar terms with pigs. Kindness in liberal quantities saves feed.

Feed at regular times, and if properly fed the pigs will be ready for their food at the accustomed time.

Corn cobs, charred, make an excellent charcoal for the pigs and is easily made.

It is a poor pig that will not consume sufficient healthy food to give a curl to his tail. The tail should never be cut off to save feed, for it is worth more than it costs, as an indicator of the state of health of the pig.—Stockman and Farmer.

STACKING STRAW.

How to Do the Work Properly and to Good Advantage.

Many fail to get full value out of the wheat and oat straw, simply because it is carelessly stacked and cannot be used to a good advantage either as food or as bedding, because it is too wet. If cut at a good stage and properly stacked after threshing, so that it will keep in a good condition, straw makes a good feed, and especially so if fed in connection with bran and clover hay. It makes one of the best materials that can be used for bedding if dry; but if wet it often does more harm than good. One of the most common mistakes made in stacking straw is that the foundation is made too large, and in consequence, the stack is not properly topped out. The use of the stacker has been the cause of putting the boys to stacking the straw and the men to getting the grain to the machine; and while the boys may work well enough, and do the best they can, yet they are without proper experience in stacking straw, and the consequence is to some extent a failure.

Good straw, whether wheat or oats, is well worth the trouble of proper care and it is worth while to put a good man on the straw stack and see that the work is done properly.

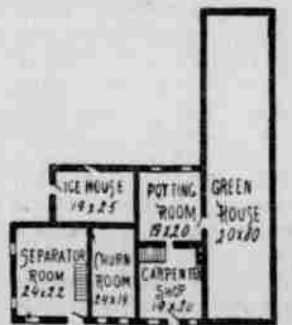
There is always this advantage in straw: What cannot be used to good advantage in feeding can be used for bedding, and in this way be converted into a good fertilizer. Stacking it up carelessly and allowing it to rot down is securing very little value for it, but if used as bedding, so as to absorb the liquid voidings, it makes a valuable fertilizer. Alone it contains but a small proportionate amount of plant food, but if properly used as an absorbent it makes one of the best that can be secured on the farm.

Of course the best plan is to store under shelter, but this cannot always be done on the average farm, yet in many cases it will be a good plan to store away under shelter at least sufficient to use in wet, stormy weather, when it is difficult to get good, dry bedding. Use what can be fed to a good advantage and work the balance into manure, but save in a good condition when it is threshed, in order to make the most of it.—Prairie Farmer.

USEFUL BUILDING.

Greenhouse, Ice House, Dairy and Carpenter Shop Combined.

This building, of which a ground plan is shown, will be found useful on many farms. The greenhouse, twenty feet wide and as long as desired, makes an excellent place for growing hot-house cucumbers, lettuce, early tomatoes and cabbage plants, etc. Or, if the tastes run that way, flowering plants may



often be grown with profit. Opening out of the greenhouse is the potting room, and just in front a carpenter shop. Beyond this is the ice house and creamery. Now that hand and small power separators are becoming so common, many prefer to make their own cream and butter, having all the advantages of the large creamery. These rooms, even if not used for this purpose, are suitable for any purpose desired.—N. E. Homestead.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Crude oil is excellent to wipe the woodwork and furniture with, according to a painter. Wipe off with a clean cloth.

—Cannelon: Mince and season with salt and pepper. Add a beaten egg and about one-half as much fine bread crumbs as there is meat. Make moist enough with gravy to shape into a roll, and bake one-half hour in the oven. Serve with tomato sauce poured around it.—Good Housekeeping.

—Dutchess Potatoes: Take two cups of mashed potatoes, add a gill of hot milk and a tablespoonful of butter, season with salt and pepper. Beat the potatoes rapidly until they are perfectly white and light. Then form them into little balls; stand them in a greased baking-pan, brush them over with milk, brown in the oven and serve immediately.—N. Y. World.

—To Can Quinces: Allow just as many tart apples as you have quinces; rub the down off, peel, quarter and core the quinces, cook in cold water until tender, prepare the apples, and weigh them and the cooked quinces together. Make a sirup with the juice the quinces were cooked in, and half a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. When hot, put in and cook slowly, until the apples are tender; then dip into cans and seal. Save the cores and peelings to make jelly of.—Housekeeper.

—Most housekeepers keep themselves provided with rubber gloves, to protect the hands while engaged in any light housework. A woman who used hers to wash dishes in was chagrined to find that a pair of the best would last only ten days or a fortnight. The dealer told her that it was the grease in the water, which ate through the rubber like an acid. She was careful afterward to use one of the mop dishcloths with wooden handles, and her gloves resumed their former period of service.—N. Y. Times.

—Pressed Chicken: Take an ordinary-sized chicken, and after dressing it boil it in just enough water to cover it well, until it is thoroughly done. Then take the skin off and pick the meat from the bones, keeping the white and dark meat separate. Chop the meat fine, season it with salt and pepper and put it into a crock or any sort of mold, putting first a layer of white and then a layer of dark meat until it is all used. Boil down the water in which the chicken was cooked until it makes a small cupful. Pour this over the chicken and put a weight on it. When it is cold it is ready to serve in slices. This is nice for lunches or for cold meat for supper.—Demorest's Magazine.

—Sun Preserved Fruits: For strawberries, sprinkle a scant pint of sugar over a pint of the berries after they are hulled and placed on shallow plates or platters. Set them in the hot sun and cover with glass or netting. At night keep up the drying by placing them in a warm, but not hot, stove oven. In two or three days the juice will have stiffened and the fruit become practically dried and transparent. They may now be placed away in glass bottles or in self-sealing jars and kept for winter use. Blackberries, raspberries, cherries, etc., are all said to be nice if dried in this way and are thought by many to be more delicate than the canned or cooked ones.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Clear Soup: Five pounds lean meat cut from the lower part of the round, five quarts cold water. Bring to a boil very slowly and skim carefully for the first one or two hours. A little salt will help the scum to rise. Let it simmer slowly from eight to ten hours. About two hours before straining add one onion, one carrot, a little parsley and celery tops, all cut in small pieces. Six whole cloves, stick of cinnamon and three whole allspice. Salt and pepper to taste. Strain through a cheese cloth, set in a colander and let it stand all night and skim all the fat off carefully in the morning. If there is a bone in the meat do not let the butcher crack it or it will make the soup muddy. This quantity may be used for two dinners.—Old Homestead.

Drying Macaroni.

The drying of the macaroni is the most difficult and delicate part of the manufacture, and depends much on the state of the atmosphere. It is first dried in the open air, whether in the sun or shade, depending on the temperature and dryness of the atmosphere, perhaps from half an hour to three hours. The time also depends somewhat on the size of the macaroni. It is then carried to close, damp room to rest, where it remains, perhaps, twenty-four hours. If the room is not sufficiently damp, it must be kept so by artificial means—by small steam jets or by the evaporation of water. It is sometimes covered with cloths during this stage to prevent too rapid drying. This rest is a retarding process, and is intended to prevent the surface of the macaroni from drying too fast, or as fast as it naturally would, and to allow the interior to harden. If the macaroni is not put to rest at this stage, it is liable to crumble or split. When properly rested, the succeeding stages of drying proceed without difficulty.—Drake's Magazine.

How Not to Find Fault.

One who was a guest at a dinner party given by Dr. Whewell, the famous master of Trinity college, Cambridge, relates the following: The master was finding fault, in the presence of the assembled company, with an old favorite servant who was waiting at table, for some act of omission, when the man quietly interposed with the inquiry: "Had we not better talk of this, sir, when you and I are alone?" This made Dr. Whewell look very foolish, and he afterward said that he felt at once that he was wrong and the servant right. This is an illustration of one of the ways in which we should not find fault. There are times when most people are in duty bound to find fault; but their fault-finding has either no effect at all, or one the opposite of that which they intended, so badly is it done. To find fault well is a fine art, requiring a considerable amount of tact, judgment and, above all, sympathy.—Detroit Free Press.

FARMERS

You should go to the

Marble Block Drug Store

For Drugs, Paints, Oils

Glass, Etc., Etc.

LYNCH & SCHWINN.

A Tremendous Cut

— IN —

BOOTS AND SHOES

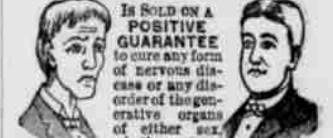
— AT —

T. BUTTREY & SON'S

Still the Lowest.

The Celebrated French Cure.

Warranted "APHRODITE" or money refunded.



Is Sold on a GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excesses of youth or from the use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Boasting down Falls in the back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Lumbago, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WHITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$1.00 order received, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphrodite. Circulars free. Mention paper. Address THE APHRODITE MEDICINE CO., Western Branch, PORTLAND, OREGON, P. O. Box 27.

FOR SALE BY

A. G. HALTIWANGER, Druggist.

LA MAN

ORIGINATED BY THE PROPERTY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.

The Direct Route to and from Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island, in ILLINOIS; Danversport, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Des Moines, Waterloo, Audubon, Harton and Council Bluffs, in IOWA; Minneapolis and St. Paul in MINNESOTA; Watertown and Sioux Falls in S.DAKOTA; Casson, St. Joseph and Kansas City, in MISSOURI; Omaha, Lincoln, Fairbury and Nelson, in NEBRASKA; Alhambra, Leavenworth, Horton, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita, Belleville, Abilene, Dodge City, Caldwell, in KANSAS; Kingfisher, El Reno and Miles, in OKLAHOMA TERRITORY; Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, in COLORADO. Traverses new areas of rich farming and grazing lands, affording the best facilities of intercommunication to all towns and cities east and west, northwest and southwest of Chicago, and to Pacific and West-coast seaports.

MAGNIFICENT

VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, between CHICAGO and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, and between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and FORT RYAN, KANSAS CITY and TOPEKA and via ST. JOSEPH, and over the new line via LINCOLN, NEB. First-class Day Coaches, FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS, and Palace Sleepers, with Dining Car Service. Close connections at Denver and Colorado Springs with diverging railway lines, now forming the new and picturesque

STANDARD GAUGE

TRANS-ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Over which superbly-equipped trains run daily THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE in and from Salt Lake City, Ogden and San Francisco. THE ROCK ISLAND is also the Direct and Favorite Line to and from Manitou, Pike's Peak and all other sanitary and scenic resorts and cities and mining districts in Colorado.

DAILY FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

From St. Joseph and Kansas City to and from all important towns, cities and sections in Southern Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory. Also via ALBERT LEA ROUTE from Kansas City and Chicago to Watertown, Sioux Falls, MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, connecting for all points north and northwest between the lakes and the Pacific Coast.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., CHICAGO, ILL.

J. C. SHOFNER,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

Boots and Shoes made to Order

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done

First-class quality of workmanship at low prices